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PA - (FUIT) FUJITSU LTD

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XA - C1995-085089

XIC - C09J-007/00; C09J-011/00; C09J-133/00; C09J-163/00; H01L-021/52

XP - N1995-143542

- AB J07102225 The adhesive is of one-pack type comprising a mixt. of (A) a main ingredient contg. a reparation imparting agent and a thixotropy imparting agent and (B) an encapsulated hardener prepd by coating a monomer reactable with the main ingredient by use of a resin. The reparation imparting agent is a thermoplastic resin. The thermoplastic resin is an acrylic resin. The thixotropy imparting agent is silica in particles having a dia of 0.01-0.05 microns. The monomer is imidazole and the resin used for coating of the monomer is a thermoplastic resin having a m.pt. of 50-150 deg.C. The main ingredient is an epoxy resin. Concn. of impurity ion contained in the main ingredient and hardener does not exceed 50 ppm. The hardener is added in 20-80 wt.% of the main ingredient.
 - ADVANTAGE The adhesive imparts improved reparation to electronic parts, makes it easy to control its spread and has an extended pot-life at room temp. and markedly improved workability.

-(Dwa.0/2)

- IW ADHESIVE BOND ELECTRONIC PART IMPROVE REPAIR PART COMPRISE ONE PACK TYPE COMPRISE MIXTURE REPAIR IMPART AGENT PREFER POLYACRYLIC RESIN THIXOTROPIC IMPART AGENT HARDEN POLYEPOXIDE RESIN
- IKW ADHESIVE BOND ELECTRONIC PART IMPROVE REPAIR PART COMPRISE ONE PACK TYPE COMPRISE MIXTURE REPAIR IMPART AGENT PREFER POLYACRYLIC RESIN THIXOTROPIC IMPART AGENT HARDEN POLYEPOXIDE RESIN

NC - 001

OPD - 1993-10-04

ORD - 1995-04-18

PAW - (FUIT) FUJITSU LTD

TI - Adhesive for bonding of electronic parts for improved reparation of parts - comprises one-pack type comprising mixt. of reparation imparting agent, pref. acrylic] resin and thixotropy imparting agent and hardener of epoxy] resin

A01 - [001] 017; H0317; P0088-R; A999 A748; A999 A782;

A02 - [001] 017; P0464-R D01 D22 D42 F47;

- [002] 017; ND01; ND04; Q9999 Q6644-R; N9999 N5721-R; N9999 N6917; Q9999 Q7330-R; B9999 B3690-R; B9999 B3532 B3372; B9999 B3178; K9370;
- [003] 017; R01694 D00 F20 O- 6A Si 4A; A999 A726 A691; S9999

S1456-R; B9999 B5209 B5185 B4740;

- [004] 017; R01193 D01 D23 D22 D31 D45 D51 D53 D59 D83 F17; A999 A157-R; B9999 B5447 B5414 B5403 B5276; K9676-R; K9687 K9676;

- [005] 017; A999 A748;

A03 - [001] 017; H0317;

- [002] 017; ND01; N9999 N7170 N7023; Q9999 Q7523; N9999 N7147 N7034 N7023; K9610 K9483; K9676-R; K9687 K9676; K9712 K9676;

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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C09J 11/00 C09J 7/00 C09J133/00 C09J163/00 H01L 21/52

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(71)Applicant: FUJITSU LTD

(22)Date of filing:

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DATE HITOAKI

TOKUHIRA EIJI USUI MAKOTO

(54) ADHESIVE FOR BONDING ELECTRONIC PART

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an adhesive for bonding electronic parts which facilitates repair of bonding defects and control of the amt. of the adhesive applied, is of one-pack type, and has a long pot life and a greatly improved workability. CONSTITUTION: The adhesive of one-pack type is prepd. by mixing the main component contg. a repairability improver and a thixotrpic agent with a capsulated curative obtd. by coating a monomer reactive with the main component with a resin.

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rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Electronic-parts glue characterized by the base resin with which the repair nature grant agent and the thixotropic grant agent were added, and this base resin and the curing agent of the capsule mold which coated with resin the monomer which can react being mixed, and coming to consider as one part adhesive.

[Claim 2] Said repair nature grant agent is electronic-parts glue according to claim 1 characterized by being thermoplastics.

[Claim 3] Said thermoplastics is electronic-parts glue according to claim 2 characterized by being acrylic resin.

[Claim 4] Said thixotropic grant agent is electronic-parts glue according to claim 1 characterized by being a silica particle.

[Claim 5] The particle size of said silica particle is electronic-parts glue according to claim 4 characterized by being in the range of 0.01-0.05 micrometers.

[Claim 6] The resin which said base resin and the monomer which can react are imidazoles, and coats this monomer is electronic-parts glue according to claim 1 characterized by being thermoplastics whose melting point is 50-150 degrees C.

[Claim 7] Said base resin is electronic-parts glue according to claim 1 characterized by being an epoxy resin.

[Claim 8] The concentration of the impurity ion contained in said base resin and said curing agent is electronic-parts glue according to claim 1 characterized by being the range which does not exceed 50 ppm.

[Claim 9] The loadings of said curing agent are electronic-parts glue according to claim 1 characterized by being said 20 - 80% of base resin in a weight ratio.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the adhesives used for junction of electronic parts.

[00021

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, electronic equipment is progressing towards a miniaturization, lightweight-izing, and diversification. In connection with this, the electronic parts to be used also become small, and the class has also become abundance. Therefore, the junction technique applicable to a variety of components is needed, and, recently, adhesives are used as a cementing material of such electronic parts.

[0003] There are a 1 liquid type which has mixed base resin and a curing agent beforehand, and a 2 liquid type which mixes base resin and a curing agent at the time of use in adhesives.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The conventional adhesives have a fault as shown below.

[0005] (1) When poor junction occurs in the electronic parts joined with repair nature adhesives, heat jointing to the temperature more than the glass transition temperature of the adhesives, tear off components, polish removes, or melt the residue of the adhesives adhering to components with a solvent, and remove it. In this case, when temperature joins electronic parts, electronic parts receive a damage and the problem of residue not being removed completely occurs.

[0006] (2) In junction by thixotropic adhesives, establishment of the spreading technique of adhesives is important. Since it is necessary to apply adhesives to components quickly and certainly in order to join many components for a short time, as the method of application, screen printing and the regurgitation method by the dispenser are used. In using these approaches, thixotropy (property in which a fluidity will fall if the force is applied and a fluidity will reduce increase and the force) poses a problem. If the adhesives with which the conventional thixotropy is not given are applied to components using screen printing or a regurgitation method, coating unevenness will occur, and control of the amount of adhesives cannot be performed, either, and stable junction cannot be performed. [0007] (3) In order to prevent that base resin and a curing agent react in the case of the one part adhesive which mixed workability base resin and a curing agent beforehand and to lengthen pot life in the case of at the time of intact, it is most which has frozen required storage. This kind of adhesives are because the pot life in a room temperature is about one day because of low-temperature fast hardening. In addition, the pot life at the time of performing frozen storage is about two - three months. When frozen storage is performed, it is necessary to return to a room temperature at the time of use, and workability is bad. Moreover, in case it returns to a room temperature, there is a problem that adhesives absorb moisture and a property deteriorates.

[0008] In a 2 liquid [which mixes base resin and a curing agent at the time of use] type case, since base resin and a curing agent must be mixed at every use, there is a problem which says that workability is bad.

[0009] The purpose of this invention is to cancel these faults, and is to offer the electronic-parts glue which improves repair nature when an adhesive agent occurs, can make control of adhesives coverage easy, can moreover lengthen pot life in a room temperature with a 1 liquid type, and can improve workability sharply.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The above-mentioned purpose is attained by the electronic-parts glue which the base resin with which the repair nature grant agent and the thixotropic grant agent were added, and this base resin and the curing agent of the capsule mold which coated with resin the monomer which can react are mixed, and is used as one part adhesive. In addition, it is desirable that the aforementioned thixotropic grant agent with desirable [the aforementioned repair nature grant agent] and it being thermoplastics, for example, acrylic resin, is a silica particle, and it is in the range the particle size of whose is 0.01-0.05 micrometers especially. Moreover, the aforementioned base resin and the monomer which can react are imidazoles, as for the resin which coats this monomer, it is desirable that it is thermoplastics whose melting point is 50-150 degrees C, as for the aforementioned base resin, it is desirable that it is an epoxy resin, as for the concentration of the impurity ion contained in the aforementioned base resin and the aforementioned curing agent, it is desirable that it is the range which does not exceed 50 ppm, and, as for the loadings of the aforementioned curing agent, it is desirable that it is 20 - 80% of the aforementioned base resin in a weight ratio.

[Function] Since the temperature which the adhesives hardened by adding thermoplastics soften falls into adhesives, the damage which components receive at the time of repair decreases, and repair nature improves. Moreover, since a fluidity becomes good when thixotropy improves and the force is in adhesives as **** by adding a silica particle, and it will be in the condition that there is no fluidity when the force is not as ****, the workability in a spreading process improves. By using the thing of base resin and the capsule mold which coated with other resin the monomer which can react as a curing agent of adhesives further again, the reaction of the base resin at the time of intact and a curing agent is prevented, pot life becomes long also at a room temperature, and improvement in large workability can be measured. In addition, if the curing agent concerning this invention is heated to the temperature more than the melting point of the thermoplastics which is the capsule layer of a curing agent, a capsule layer will fuse it, an internal monomer oozes out, it reacts with base resin, and the hardening reaction of adhesives starts it.

[Example] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, the electronic-parts glue concerning six examples of this invention is explained. [0013] To base resin 1, acrylic resin is added as a repair nature grant agent, and the electronic-parts glue concerning <u>drawing 1</u> reference this invention adds the silica particle 2 as a thixotropic grant agent, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. Moreover, the curing agent which covered the imidazole 3 with thermoplastics 4 is blended with base resin 1.

[0014] An epoxy resin, for example, the Dainippon Ink bisphenol female mold, is used as the 1st example base resin, and what

covered the imidazole with thermoplastics as a curing agent, Asahi Chemical 3921 [for example, / Novacure HX-], is used, and base resin and a curing agent are blended so that it may be set to 100:50 by the weight ratio. In addition, it is made for the concentration of the impurity ion (sodium ion, potassium ion, chlorine ion) contained in base resin and a curing agent to be set to 10 ppm or less. The acrylic resin as a repair nature grant agent is added 5% to this, and the silica particle (particle size of 0.01 micrometers) as a thixotropic grant agent is added 3%, and adhesives are produced.

[0015] The silicon chip with which 128 pins are formed in 300-micrometer pitch, using respectively the adhesives which have the above-mentioned presentation, and the adhesives which have the presentation from which the acrylic resin as a repair nature grant agent was removed from the presentation was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution and the presentation was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution and the presentation was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution and the presentation was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution and the presentation was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution and the presentation was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees Constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the temperature of 200 decrees constitution was joined on the glass epoxy group plate (it heats for 1 minute at the tem

degrees C), and it repaired by heating at 300 degrees C after that.

[0016] Consequently, in the case of the adhesives concerning this invention by which acrylic resin was added, it has repaired in 10 seconds at the temperature of 300 degrees C, but in the case of the adhesives which have not added acrylic resin, even if applied for 2 minutes at the temperature of 300 degrees C, it was not able to repair. It was checked that repair nature improves greatly by adding acrylic resin by this.

[0017] The adhesives which have the same presentation as the presentation shown in the 1st example [2nd] example, and the adhesives which have the presentation from which the silica particle as a thixotropic grant agent was excepted from the presentation were measured by discharge, the discharge quantity was measured by weight by the dispenser, respectively, and thixotropy was judged.

[0018] The result of having measured the actual discharge quantity at the time of setting the discharge quantity set point of a dispenser to 30mg 4 times is shown in Table 1.

[0019]

[Table 1]

	1	2	3	4
シリカ粒子有	30.01	30.50	30.40	30.03
シリカ粒子無	28.03	27.61	25.50	27.87

単位:mg

(注)吐出機設定值30mg

[0020] In the case of the adhesives concerning this invention by which the silica particle was added, regurgitation weight is stable, and it can measure improvement in the workability of the adhesives spreading process at the time of mass production method. Thereby, it was checked that thixotropy improves greatly by addition of a silica particle.

[0021] The adhesives of the presentation shown in the 1st example [3rd] example were left in the room temperature condition for one year, and aging of viscosity and change of the peak area of the epoxy group of an infrared absorption spectrum were measured. The viscosity of the early stages of adhesives creation and one year after and the value of an epoxy group peak area / p place phenylene peak area are shown in Table 2. In addition, although the epoxy group in an epoxy resin participates in a hardening reaction, since the p-th place of phenylene does not participate in a hardening reaction, the extent of reaction of the epoxy resin of base resin and a curing agent can be known by seeing change of both ratio.

[0022]

[Table 2]

Table 2	接着剂作成初期	1年後	
接着剤の粘度 (CPS)	1550	1870	
エポキシ基/p位フェニレン	3.254	3.412	

[0023] Thereby, the epoxy resin of base resin and the imidazole of a curing agent did not react, but it was checked that pot life is one years or more.

[0024] As shown in drawing 2 reference drawing 2, the aluminum wiring 6 of a comb mold is formed so that wiring spacing may be set to 40 micrometers on the substrates 5, such as a ceramic and glass. Subsequently, after having applied to the whole surface the adhesives of the presentation shown in the 1st example, heating for 1 minute at the temperature of 175 degrees C and stiffening adhesives, the power source 7 of DC5V was impressed for 200 hours in the ambient atmosphere of the temperature of 85 degrees C, and 85% of humidity, and the electric corrosion trial was carried out. The insulation resistance value change at that time is shown in Table 3.

[0025] [Table 3]

	作成初期	1 年後
絶縁抵抗 (Ω)	2.35×10**	1.68×10 ¹¹

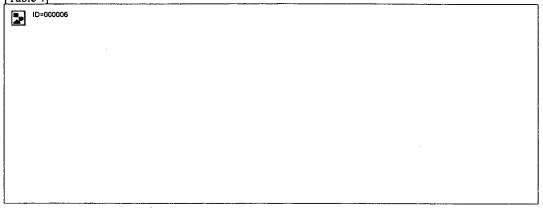
[0026] Change of insulation resistance will not almost have after progress for one year, and good electric corrosion resistance was shown.

[0027] The respectively same trial as the 3rd example was carried out about what replaced with the bisphenol female mold of the base resin of the adhesives of the presentation shown in the 1st example [4th] example, and used Epicoat 828 (impurity ion concentration

is 50 ppm or more), and the thing which replaced with curing agent Novacure HX-3921 of the adhesives of the presentation similarly shown in the 1st example, and used HX3941 (high impurity concentration of 20 ppm or less). Consequently, as for each pot life, the result of the 3rd example and **** identitas was obtained. However, in the electric corrosion trial, what used Epicoat 828 short-circuited 50 hours after, and, as for the adhesives which changed the curing agent into HX3941, the result of the 3rd example and **** identitas was obtained. Thereby, it was checked that it is necessary to set impurity ion concentration to 50 ppm or less.

[0028] In the adhesives of the presentation shown in the 1st example [5th] example, the same trial as the 3rd example was carried out about the case where only the loadings of a curing agent are changed to 10, 20 and 60 of base resin, and 80 or 90% by the weight ratio, respectively. Consequently, although, as for each pot life, the result of the 3rd example and **** identitas was obtained, the condition of the adhesives at the time of hardening and the insulation resistance value at the time of an electric corrosion trial became as they were shown in Table 4. Thereby, it was checked that it is necessary to use the loadings of a curing agent as 20 - 80% of base resin by the weight ratio.

[0029] [Table 4]



[0030] In the adhesives of the presentation shown in the 1st example [6th] example, the respectively same trial as the 2nd example was carried out about the case where only the particle size of a silica particle is changed to the range of 0.01-10 micrometers. The measurement result of the discharge quantity from a dispenser is as being shown in Table 5. When the particle size of a silica particle was in the range which is 0.01-0.05 micrometers by this, it was checked that thixotropy becomes good.

[0031]

[Table 5]

粒径(μm)	1	2	3	4
0.01	30.12	30.20	30.31	30.25
0.03	30.20	30.19	30.30	30.21
0.05	30.18	30.21	30.12	30.20
1	28.80	25.01	33.21	35.81
10	25.31	23.01	32.51	30.81
	L	L		

単位:mg

(注)吐出機設定值30mg

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] Since repair temperature falls by addition of thermoplastics and thixotropy is improved by addition of a silica particle in the electronic-parts glue concerning this invention as explained above, the repair nature which was the trouble of the conventional adhesives, and the workability of a spreading process are improved. Moreover, by making a curing agent into a microcapsule type, even if it is a 1 liquid type, prolonged neglect at a room temperature is possible, and workability can be improved sharply.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the presentation combination mimetic diagram of the adhesives concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a comb mold circuit pattern for an electric corrosion trial.

[Description of Notations]

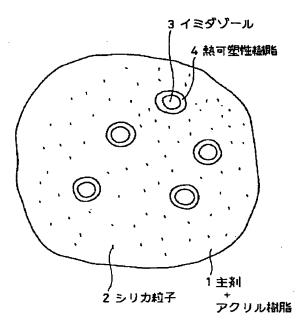
- 1 Base Resin
- 2 Silica Particle
- 3 Imidazole
- 4 Thermoplastics
- 5 Substrate
- 6 Aluminum Wiring
- 7 DC Power Supply

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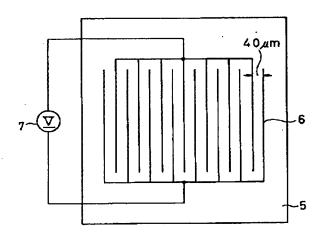
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1] 接着剤の組成配合模式図



[<u>Drawing 2]</u> 電蝕試験用のくし型配線パターン



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(43)公開日 平成7年(1985)4月18日

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7/00	HH L			
133/00	JDD			
183/00	JFN			
HO1L 21/52	E			
		,	被音音等	京韶求 菌求項の数9 OL (全 5 四)
(21)出顧番号	特顧平5-247736		(71)出庭人	000005223
				官士遺株式会社
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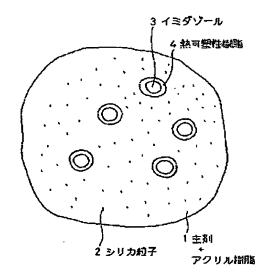
(54) 【発明の名称】 電子部品接合用接着剤

(52)【要約】

【目的】 電子部品の接合に使用する接着剤に関し、接着不良が発生したときのリペア性を向上し、接着剤塗布置のコントロールを容易にし、一液型でしかも室温におけるボットライフを長くして作業性を大幅に向上することのできる電子部品接合用接着剤を提供することを目的とする。

【構成】 リペア性付与剤とチクソ性付与剤とが添加された主剤と、この主剤と反応しうるモノマを制脂でコーティングしたカブセル型の硬化剤とが混合されて一液型接着剤となるように構成する。

接着剤の組成配合模式図



(2)

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 リペア性付与剤とチクソ性付与剤とが添 加された主剤と、該主剤と反応しうるモノマを樹脂でコ ーティングしたカプセル型の硬化剤とが混合されて一液 型接着剤とされてなることを特徴とする電子部品接合用 接着剂。

1

【請求項2】 前記リベア性付与剤は熱可塑性樹脂であ ることを特徴とする請求項1記載の電子部品接合用接着

ことを特徴とする請求項2記載の電子部品接合用接着

【請求項4】 前記チクソ性付与剤はシリカ粒子である ことを特徴とする請求項1記載の電子部品接合用接着

【請求項5】 前記シリカ粒子の粒径は0.01~0. () 5 μmの範囲にあることを特徴とする請求項4記載の 驾子部品接台用接着削。

【請求項6】 前記主剤と反応しうるモノマはイミダゾ ールであり、該モノマをコーティングする樹脂は融点が 20 は、未使用時に主剤と硬化剤とが反応するのを防止し 50~150℃の熱可塑性樹脂であることを特徴とする 請求項1記載の電子部品接合用接着削。

【請求項7】 前記主剤はエポキシ樹脂であることを特 敬とする請求項1記載の電子部品接合用接着剤。

【請求項8】 前記主剤と前記硬化剤とに含まれる不純 物イオンの濃度は50ppmを越えない範囲であること を特徴とする請求項1記載の電子部品接台用接着剤。

【請求項9】 前記硬化剤の配合量は重量比で前記主剤・ の20~80%であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の 每子部品接合用接着剂。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は電子部品の接合に使用す る接着剤に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、電子機器は小型化、軽量化、多様 化の方向に進んでいる。これに伴い、使用する電子部品 も小さくなり、また種類も豊富になっている。そのため 多種多様な部品に適用できる接合技術が必要となってき ており、最近ではこのような電子部品の接合材料として 40 接着剤が使用されている。

【0003】接着剤には主剤と硬化剤とを予め混合して いる一液型と、使用時に主剤と硬化剤とを混合する二液 型とがある。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の接着剤には以下 に示すような欠点がある。

【0005】(1) リベア性

接着剤により接合した電子部品に接合不良が発生した場 台、その接着剤のガラス転移温度以上の温度に接着部を 50 可塑性樹脂であることが好ましく、前記の主剤はエボキ

加熱して部品を引き剝がし、部品に付着した接着剤の残 **渣を研磨により除去したり、溶剤により溶かして除去す** る。この場合、電子部品に温度が加わることにより電子 部品がダメージを受けたり、また残渣が完全に除去され ない等の問題が発生する。

【0006】(2) チクソ性

接着剤による接合においては、接着剤の塗布技術の確立 が重要である。短時間に多くの部品を接合するために は、素早く確実に部品に接着剤を塗布することが必要と 【語求項3】 前記熱可塑性樹脂はアクリル樹脂である 10 なってくるため、塗布方法としてはスクリーン印刷法や ディスペンサによる吐出法が使用される。これらの方法 を使用するにあたって問題となるのはチクソ性(力を加 えると流動性が増し、力を減ずると流動性が低下する性 質)である。従来のチクソ性が付与されていない接着剤 をスクリーン印刷法や吐出法を使用して部品に塗布する と、塗りむらが発生し、また接着剤量のコントロールも できず、安定した接合ができない。

【0007】(3)作業性

主剤と硬化剤とを予め複合した一液型接着剤の場合に て、ポットライフを長くするために、冷凍保管が必要な ものが大部分である。なぜならば、この種の接着剤は低 温速硬化のため、室温でのボットライフは約1日である からである。なお、冷凍保管を行った場合のボットライ フは2~3ヶ月程度である。冷凍保管を行うと使用時に 室温に戻す必要があり、作業性が悪い。また、室温に戻 す際に接着剤が吸湿して特性が劣化するという問題があ

【0008】主剤と硬化剤とを使用時に復合する二液型 30 の場合には、使用の都度主剤と硬化剤とを混合しなけれ ばならないので、作業性が悪いと云う問題がある。

【0009】本発明の目的は、これらの欠点を解消する ことにあり、接着不良が発生したときのリペア性を向上 し、接着剤塗布量のコントロールを容易にし、一液型で しかも室温におけるボットライフを長くして作業性を大 幅に向上することのできる電子部品接合用接着剤を提供 することにある.

[0016]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的は、リベア性 付与剤とチクソ性付与剤とが添加された主剤と、この主 剤と反応しうるモノマを樹脂でコーティングしたカプセ ル型の硬化剤とが混合されて一液型接着剤とされている 電子部品接合用接着剤によって達成される。なお、前記 のリペア性付与剤は熱可塑性樹脂、倒えば、アクリル樹 脂であることが好ましく。また、前記のチクソ性付与剤 はシリカ粒子であり、特に、その粒径がり、01~0. 0.5 µmの範囲にあることが好ましい。また、前記の主 剤と反応しうるモノマはイミダゾールであり、このモノ マをコーティングする御脂は融点が50~150°Cの熱 (3)

シ樹脂であることが好ましく、前記の主剤と前記の硬化 剤とに含まれる不絶物イオンの濃度は50 ppmを越え ない範囲であることが好ましく、前記の硬化剤の配合量 は重量比で前記の主剤の20~80%であることが好ま LIGA.

3

[0011]

【作用】接着創中に熱可塑性樹脂を添加することによっ て、硬化した接着剤が軟化する温度が低下するので、リ ペア時に部品が受けるダメージが低減してリペア性が向 上する。また、シリカ粒子を添加することによってチク ソ性が向上し、接着剤に力がか、っている時は流動性が 良好になり、力がからっていない時は流動性がない状態 になるので、盤布工程における作業性が向上する。さら にまた、接着剤の硬化剤として主剤と反応しうるモノマ を他の樹脂でコーティングしたカフセル型のものを使用 することによって、未使用時の主剤と硬化剤との反応が 防止されてポットライフが室温でも長くなり、大幅な作 桑性の向上が計れる。なお、本発明に係る硬化剤は、硬 化剤のカブセル層である熱可塑性制脂の融点以上の温度 出して主剤と反応し、接着剤の硬化反応が開始する。

$\{0012\}$

【実施例】以下、図面を参照して、本発明の六つの実施 例に係る電子部品接合用接着剤について説明する。

【0013】図1参照

本発明に係る電子部品接合用接着剤は、図1に示すよう に、主剤1にリベア性付与剤としてアクリル制脂を、ま たまクソ性付与削としてシリカ粒子2を添加する。ま た。イミダゾール3を熱可塑性樹脂4で被覆した硬化剤 を主剤1に配合する。

【0014】第1例

主剤としてエポキシ樹脂。 倒えば大日本インキ製のビス*

*フェノールF型を使用し、硬化剤としてイミダゾールを 熱可塑性樹脂で接覆したもの、例えば旭化成製のノバキ ュアHX−3921を使用し、主剤と硬化剤とを重量比 で100:50となるように配合する。なお、主剤と硬 化剤とに含まれる不純物イオン(ナトリウムイオン、カ リウムイオン、塩素イオン) の濃度は10ppm以下と なるようにする。これにリベア性付与剤としてのアクリ ル樹脂を5%添加し、またチクソ性付与剤としてのシリ カ粒子(粒径()、() 1 μm) を3%添加して接着剤を作 10 製する。

【0015】上記の組成を有する接着剤とその組成から リベア性付与剤としてのアクリル樹脂が除去された組成 を有する接着剤とをそれぞれ使用して300ヵmピッチ で128本のピンが形成されているシリコンチップをガ ラスエポキシ基板上に接合(200°Cの温度で1分間加 熱) し、その後300℃に加熱してリペアを実施した。 【0016】この結果、アクリル樹脂が添加された本発 明に係る接着剤の場合は、300℃の温度で10秒間で リペアできたが、アクリル樹脂を添加していない接着剤 に加熱するとカプセル層が溶融し、内部のモノマが滲み 20 の場合は、300℃の温度で2分間かけてもリベアでき なかった。これにより、アクリル領腊を添加することで リペア性が大きく向上することが確認された。

【0017】第2例

第1例に示す組成と同一組成を有する接着剤とその組成 からチクソ性付与剤としてのシリカ粒子が除外された組 成を有する接着剤とをそれぞれディスペンサにより吐出 し、その吐出量を重置で測定し、チクソ性を判断した。 【0018】ディスペンサの吐出置設定値を30mgに した場合の実際の吐出量を4回にわたって測定した結果 30 を表しに示す。

[0019]

【表1】

単位:mg

	i	2	3	4
シリカ粒子有	30.01	30.50	30.40	30.03
シリカ粒子無	28.03	27.61	25.50	27.87

(注) 吐出機設定值30mg

【0020】シリカ粒子が添加された本発明に係る接着。 剤の場合は吐出重量が安定しており、大量生産時の接着 剤盤布工程の作業性の向上が計れる。これにより、シリ カ粒子の添加によりチクソ性が大きく向上することが確 認された。

【0021】第3例

第1例に示す組成の接着剤を1年間室温状態に放置し、 粘度の経時変化と赤外線吸収スペクトルのエポキシ基の ピーク面積の変化を測定した。 衰2に接着剤作成初期と

1 年後の粘度及びエポキン基ピーク面積/p 位フェニレ ンピーク面積の値を示す。なお、エポキシ樹脂中のエポ キン基は硬化反応に関与するが、p位フェニレンは硬化 反応に関与しないので、両者の比の変化を見ることで、 主剤のエポキン樹脂と硬化剤との反応進行度を知ること ができる。

[0022]

【表2】

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接着制作成初期 1年後 接着剤の粘度 (CPS) 1550 1870 エポキシ基/タ位フェニシン 3.254 3.412

【0023】とれにより、主剤のエポキシ制脂と硬化剤のイミダゾールとは反応しておらず、ポットライフが1年以上であることが確認された。

【0024】図2参照

図2に示すように、セラミック、ガラス等の基板5上に配線間隔が40μmとなるようにくし型のアルミニウム配線6を形成し、次いで全面に第1例に示す組成の接着剤を塗布し、175℃の温度で1分間加熱して接着剤を硬化させた後、温度85℃、湿度85%の雰囲気中でDC5Vの電源7を200時間印加して電蝕試験を実施した。その時の発練抵抗値の変化を衰3に示す。

[0025]

【表3】

	作成初期	1 年後
絶縁抵抗 (Ω)	2.35×10"	1,68×1011

【0026】1年経過後も絶縁抵抗の変化は殆どなく、 良好な耐電競性を示した。

[0027]第4例

第1例に示す組成の接着剤の主剤のピスフェノールF型*

* に代えてエピコート828(不純物イオン濃度が50p pm以上)を使用したものと、同じく第1例に示す組成 の接着剤の硬化剤ノバキュアHX-3921に代えてH

10 X3941 (不純物濃度20ppm以下)を使用したものとについて、それぞれ第3例と同じ試験を実施した。その結果、ボットライフはいずれも第3例とはゞ同一の結果が得られた。しかし、電蝕試験ではエピコート828を使用したものは50時間後にショートし、硬化剤を日X3941に変えた接着剤は第3例とはゞ同一の結果が得られた。これにより、不純物イオン濃度は50ppm以下にする必要があることが確認された。

[0028]第5例

第1例に示す組成の接着剤において、硬化剤の配合量の みを重量比で主剤の10.20、60、80、90%に それぞれ変えた場合について、第3例と同一の試験を実施した。その結果、ボットライフはいずれも第3例とは ド同一の結果が得られたが、硬化時の接着剤の状態および電蝕試験時の絶縁抵抗値は衰4に示すとおりになった。これにより硬化剤の配合量は重量比で主剤の20~80%とする必要があることが確認された。

[0029]

【表4】

関化剤の配		10	20	60	80	90
硬化状態	•	未要化部もり	良好	段好	遵好	良好
絕緣 取抗	切期	2.41×10 ²¹	2.38×10**	3.67×10³¹	4.21×10'1	3.67×10**
(Ω)	2001後	3.21×10°	1.56×10''	2.81×10 ¹	2.68×1011	2.88×10 ⁷

[0030]第6例

第1例に示す組成の接着剤において、シリカ粒子の粒径のみを0.01~10μmの範囲に変化させた場合について、それぞれ第2例と同一の試験を実施した。ディスペンサからの吐出量の測定結果は衰5に示すとおりであ

40 る。これにより、シリカ粒子の粒径がり、01~0.0 5 µ mの範囲にある時にチクソ性が良好になることが確認された。

[0031]

【表5】

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/tjcontentdben.ipdl?N0000=21&N0400=image/gif&N0401... 6/28/2006

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粒径 (μm)	1	2	3	4	□ 单位:**
0.01	30.12	30.20	30.31	30.25	
0.03	80.20	30.19	30.30	30.21	
0.65	30.18	30.21	30.12	30.20	İ
1	28.80	25.01	33.21	35.81	
10	25.31	23.01	32.51	30.81	

(社) 社出機設定值30mg

[0032]

【発明の効果】以上説明したとおり、本発明に係る電子 部品接合用接着剤においては、熱可塑性樹脂の添加によ ってリペア温度が低下し、またシリカ粒子の添加によっ てチケソ性が改善されるので、従来の接着剤の問題点で あったリペア性や塗布工程の作業性が改善される。ま た。硬化剤をマイクロカブセル型とすることにより、一 液型であっても室温での長期間放置が可能であり、大幅 に作業性を向上することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

*【図1】本発明に係る接着剤の組成配合模式図である。 【図2】電熊試験用のくし型配線パターンである。

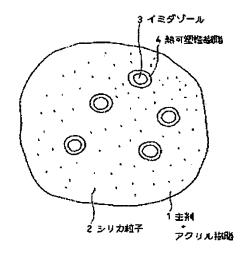
- 【符号の説明】 主剤
- シリカ餃子
- イミダゾール
- 熱可塑性樹脂
- 5 基板
- 6 アルミニウム配線
- ***20 7** 直流電源

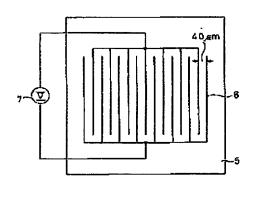
【図1】

接着剤の組成配合模式図

[図2]

電蝕試験用のくし型配線パターン





フロントページの続き

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